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Geographical Differences in Self-Reported Functional Impairment of People with HIV

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Link to full article: <https://academic.oup.com/cid/advance-article/doi/10.1093/cid/ciac098/6528571?login=true>

One of the keys to healthful aging is the maintenance of a high level of physical function. Functional impairments may occur earlier among people with compared to without HIV. In a smaller group of U.S.-based REPRIEVE participants, we previously found physical function impairment among nearly 50% of participants (measured by time to rise from a chair and 4-meter walking speed). In the larger, global REPRIEVE cohort, we explored differences across regions in self-reported physical function, and the factors that are associated with physical function in the REPRIEVE cohort.

➤ The participants

- 7736 REPRIEVE Participants
- Average age: 50 years
- 30% female
- 43% Black or African-American

➤ Overall findings

- 64% had no functional impairments, 28% some impairment, 8% moderate impairment, and <0.5% severe impairment

➤ The investigators found that increased functional impairment was associated with

- Living in the South Asia region (and lower impairment in Southeast/East Asia)
- Older age
- Being female
- Being Asian or Black
- Having more obesity
- Having been on ART for a longer period of time, longer thymidine analogue exposure, and lower CD4 T-cells
- Certain ART regimens

The investigators also found some or moderate/severe functional impairments were associated with small increases (0.3- 0.5 points) on heart disease risk score. Moderate/severe functional impairments were also associated with greater likelihood of metabolic syndrome (a cluster of conditions that occur together and raises one's risk of heart disease) or a high waist circumference.

REPRIEVE Trial Website: reprivetrial.org

The findings shared in this summary are from the REPRIEVE population at a specific point in time. These findings are descriptive and not intended to change clinical care. If you have questions about what you've read, please talk to members of the REPRIEVE study team at your local site or a health care provider.



REPRIEVE



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In summary: In this global cohort of PWH and low to moderate traditional heart disease risk, we found that over one third of participants demonstrated functional impairment, including 9% with moderate/severe impairment. Differences in risk factors were associated with functional status and varied across different global regions. These findings suggest that the self-reported tool we used (the Duke Activity Status Instrument, or DASIS) may provide a simple, highly useful assessment of functional status. However, some differences may be more related to access to certain types of activities rather than functional limitations. We also found associations between functional impairment with heightened cardiometabolic risk.

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